

1957

LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS

Regina
SASKATCHEWAN'S
CAPITAL



HISTORY OF REGINA

Regina celebrated its Golden Anniversary in 1953. Many of its pioneers lived to take part in those festivities and to look back with satisfaction on a half century of growth and achievement. In 1903 Regina was incorporated with a population of 3,000. Today, fifty-four years later, that figure has reached 90,000 and it is still growing.

First settlement in the Regina area took place about 1882. The district was known as "Pile O' Bones" owing to the presence of a huge pile of buffalo bones which the Indians had accumulated over the years in the belief that the buffalo would return to the home of his forefathers.

The name "Regina" was given in honor of Queen Victoria by her daughter, Princess Louise, the wife of the Governor-General of Canada of that time. The christening took place on the arrival of the first train on August 23rd, 1882.

With the coming of the railway, Regina was made the capital of the Northwest Territories. When part of this territory was reorganized in 1905 to form the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Regina became the capital of Saskatchewan. A cairn commemorating this historical event stands in Victoria Park.

Growth was rapid with the arrival of the railway. The Mounted Police moved their headquarters from Walsh to Regina. Settlers poured into the fertile, treeless plains. Stores, banks and hotels were constructed. Churches were built, a school organized, and hospital services started.

The first newspaper appeared in 1883. The first exhibition was held in 1884. A Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1886. Legislative buildings, a power plant and a telephone system came into being. Paved streets and sidewalks were extended.

In 1908 taxable assessment of Regina was \$11,000,000. Today, the figure is well over \$75,000,000. Four sections or 2560 acres were set aside as the original townsite. Today, that figure has grown to 15,285 acres and many industries are establishing well beyond the present city limits. By 1910, bank clearings reached \$50,000,000. Today that figure is in excess of \$1,642,000,000.

Other figures in the following pages of this quick review of Regina testify to the phenomenal growth of the city in the brief span of a single life. The pictures will give an impression of the fine modern city that has arisen on those open plains and the burning desire of the people of this prairie capital to make their habitation a place of beauty as well as utility.



SASK. GOVT. PHOTO

Aerial view of Regina, Government Buildings in foreground, Wascana Lake and Park, with museum left centre.

See last page for type of displays and visiting hours at Museum of Natural History.

REGINA AND ITS PEOPLE

The people of Regina are mainly of British origin though many other countries, especially European, are represented in the population. The larger European groups are German, French, Scandinavian, and Ukrainian.

Most Regina citizens are Canadian born with Saskatchewan born most highly represented. Many came to Regina originally from Ontario and adjoining prairie provinces but many Regina citizens were born in the United Kingdom, various parts of Europe and in the United States.

The people of Regina attend many churches. The United Church of Canada has the most adherents. The Roman Catholic is next and then the Church of England, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Greek Orthodox, Baptist and numerous smaller churches.

	Families	Households	Houses	Owner Occupied	Apartments
1951	18229	19160	13710	10210	5450
1956	22614	23758	17000	12660	6758

Income Tax Figures 1953

	Labor Force	Wage Earners	Number of Taxpayers	Income of Taxpayers	Average Income Taxpayers
1951	31,877	29,117	30,100	\$98,400,000	\$3,268.00
1956	39,527	36,105			

<i>Occupations of Wage Earners</i>	<i>Number Persons</i>	<i>Sources of Income of Taxpayers</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Managerial	2,528	Wages and Salaries	\$81,289,000
Professional	3,663	Business	6,229,000
Clerical	9,666	Professional	2,272,000
Industrial	3,933	Commission	1,234,000
Construction	1,620	Farm	2,165,000
Transportation and Communication	3,374	Dividends	953,000
Commerce, Finance	3,619	Rents	2,458,000
Service	5,381	Interest	597,000
Laborers	2,073	Annuities, etc.	927,000



Dominion Government Building and Hotel Saskatchewan are among the imposing buildings bordering lovely Victoria Park, located in downtown Regina.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT REGINA

TAXATION—Taxable assessment \$75,000,000. Mill Rate 98 (Land assessed at 100% of value, buildings at 30% of 1942 valuation). Businesses assessed on per square foot basis according to kind of business.

TRANSIT—City owns and operates the transit system, consisting of 38 electric trolleys, 17 diesel and 11 gas buses. Routes served total 56 miles. Fares are 10c.

WATER—Regina has two sources of water; nearby wells and Buffalo Pound Lake some 35 miles distant. Local storage is 30,000,000 gallons. Filtration capacity is being increased. Regina water has 37 grains per gallon hardness.

Rates: 500 cu. ft. \$2.75 minimum	next 15,000 cu. ft. at 19c per 100
next 14,500 cu. ft. at 35c per 100	next 960,000 cu. ft. at 16c per 100
next 10,000 cu. ft. at 30c per 100	over 1,000,000 cu. ft. at 14c per 100

FUEL—Coal and fuel oil have both served Regina in the past. Natural gas came to the city in 1957. Gas rates are.

Residential and small commercial	Large commercial rate
Space heating rate	
First 3 mcf per mo. at 1.30 per mcf	First 30 mcf per mo. at \$.68 per mcf
Next 3 mcf per mo. at .80 per mcf	Next 30 mcf per mo. at .52 per mcf
Over 6 mcf per mo. at .54 per mcf	Over 60 mcf per mo. at .42 per mcf
Minimum monthly bill \$3.00	Minimum monthly bill \$12.50
Industrial rates on application	

POWER—The city owns its steam turbine power plant and distributing facilities. Domestic power is 115-230 volts 60-cycle alternating current. Transformed commercial power is available to quantity users at 1.75c per KWH. The same power for off-peak users is available as low as 1c per KWH. There are special industrial power rates, 1.5c for the first 120 KWH, graduating to .9c for all over 480 KWH.

WEATHER—1950-1954

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average High	3.9	19.8	22.5	45.3	62.3	68.8	76.8	74.3	64.2	53.0	34.6	20.8
Average Low	-15.5	1.5	3.9	24.6	37.8	46.5	51.9	50.3	41.4	30.0	15.3	2.7
Prec. Inches	1.1	.82	.94	.89	1.82	4.2	2.66	2.82	2.14	.80	.55	.53



REGINA is the centre of a rich farming area. It is famous for its heavy clay soil. There is considerable production of poultry, hogs and cattle, but field crops predominate. Of these, high quality wheat is the main crop. The comparatively flat plains are admirably suited to mechanized farming and Regina has long been a big distributor of farm machinery and supplies. It is also the headquarters of large co-operative enterprises.



Natural Gas comes to Saskatchewan.



Lignite coal mining in Saskatchewan.



Mining sodium sulphate in Saskatchewan.



Bricks from Saskatchewan Clays

Regina is a growing industrial City. It's economy is influenced by the development of the natural resources of the entire Province. This and the adjacent page depict some of the developments which are taking place. (SASK. GOVT. PHOTOS)



Uranium mines of Saskatchewan are world famous. Photo (upper left) shows open pit mining in the Beaverlodge area.

Saskatchewan's timber resources (upper right) offer opportunities for pulp mill development.

Potash mining (lower left) is growing steadily. Another mine is just starting near Regina.

An oil well a day (lower right) is being brought into production. Regina is the oil centre of Saskatchewan.

(SASK. GOVT. PHOTOS)



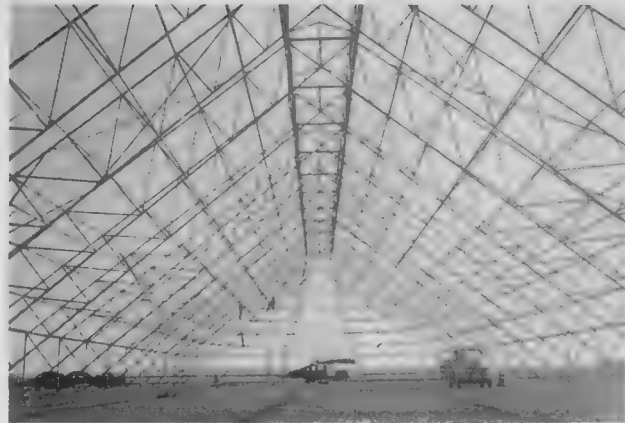


UPPER RIGHT PHOTO. H. A. OAKMAN. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Scenes from the industrial and wholesale areas of Regina. Picture upper right shows millwork plant in foreground, several wholesale farm machinery and other distributors, a large retail and a mail order establishment in centre and background.



Interior millwork plant in Regina.



Clay products plant under construction.



Filtering the Regina Water supply.



Natural gas came to Regina in 1957.

Water and fuel are important to industry. Regina is expanding the capacity of its modern filtration plant. Natural gas became available to Regina Industry in 1957. Attractive rates are available on application to the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.



(1) *Grey Nuns' Hospital*
Allan Blair Clinic

(2) *Exhibition*
Grounds

(3) *Church*
(4) Public School

(5) *Wascana Skating and*
Curling Club



(6) *Armouries*
(8) *Scott Collegiate*

(9) *Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
Head Office*

(10) *Museum of
Natural History*

(11)



(11) *Wascana Park, Lake
in Foreground*

(12) *New Telephone Exchange*
(13) *New Post Office*

(14) *Hotel Saskatchewan*
(15) *Dominion Government Bldg.*



(16) *Darke Hall for Drama,
Music and Arts*

(17) *Motherwell
Building*

(18) *Regina College, MacKenzie Art Gallery*
(19) *Imperial Oil Refinery*



(20) *Co-Op Refinery*
(21) *Public Health Bldg.*

(22) *Regina General
Hospital*

(23) *St. Chad's College
Boat Club on Island*



Hockey



Football



Curling



Swimming

All manner of sports are enjoyed in season, including swimming, sailing, canoeing, baseball, tennis, badminton, golf, indoor and outdoor bowling, football, shooting, hockey, curling, riding and skating.



Regina General Hospital



Grey Nuns Hospital



Public School



Regina College

Colleges and schools, churches and libraries contribute much to the cultural life of the community. Regina is gaining an ever-widening reputation as an outstanding medical centre. This is due in part to the two fine hospitals shown above.

TRADE AND COMMERCE IN REGINA

Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, is the chief commercial and financial city of the province. Over 600 retail outlets have annual sales in the neighborhood of \$120,000,000. The comparable figures for wholesale distribution are 267 units and \$175,000,000 in sales.

CENTRAL TO PRAIRIE MARKET

Regina is situated to give overnight service to most of the prairie area which has a population of 2,853,387. This market may be measured in millions of dollars as follows: Personal incomes, 3,329; Retail Sales, 2,650; Wholesale Sales, 4,800; Manufacturing, 1,536; Construction, 700; new capital expenditure, 1,500; Bank debits, 31,000; Mineral Production, 475; Life Insurance Sales, 34.

Postal Revenue	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits	No. Bldg. Permits	Value Bldg. Permits
(in millions of dollars)				
1952 2.0	1,261.7	2,147.9	1,726	12.7
1953 2.2	1,438.3	2,482.7	2,215	27
1954 2.4	1,376.0	2,297.9	2,030	19
1955 2.5	1,353.7	2,395.1	1,851	24
1956 2.6	1,643.0	2,885.1	1,940	18.1

Auto Registrations	Electric Meters	Telephones
Passenger 21,475	Residential 24,069	Residential 24,957
Commercial 5,975	Commercial 3,981	Business 12,139
Total 27,450	Total 28,050	Total 37,096

Daily Services

Trains	Buses	Planes	Truck Lines
38	18	9	49

REGINA AND 100-MILE RADIUS (Regina population—90,000)

Miles from Regina	Urban Population	Rural Population	Total Population	Number Farms
10	90,945	667	91,612	359
40	100,680	20,508	121,188	6,270
70	148,417	52,655	201,072	15,281
100	180,185	109,727	289,912	31,377



Picture taken from the Hotel Saskatchewan shows heart of the downtown retail area of Regina.

REGINA INDUSTRIES

Production	\$85,000,000
Cost of Materials	50,000,000
Salaries, Wages	12,000,000

Fuel, Power Costs	\$2,000,000
Number of Plants	150
Number of Employees	3,500

Industries established recently whose production figures not included in above.

Plant	Investment
Aggregate and Construction Ltd.	\$ 300,000
Light Aggregate (Sask.) Ltd.	250,000
Western Clay Products Ltd.	1,250,000
Duracrete Precast Ltd.	150,000
Prairie Pipe Manuf. Co. Ltd.	3,000,000
Photo Color Plant.	160,000

Plant	Investment
Sask. Cement Corporation	\$8,000,000
Supercrete (Sask.) Ltd.	150,000
Continental Paper Prod. Ltd.	750,000
Concrete (Mix) Regina Ltd.	200,000
Pipe Coating Plant.	150,000

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES—The Industrial Development Office, Regina lists a large number of products for possible manufacture in Regina. These are itemized under the following groupings: food and allied products; sheet metal products; forest products; general heavy goods industries; agricultural products; luxury products; mining and quarrying; domestic goods; construction materials and products; miscellaneous products.

INDUSTRIAL SITES—Both city owned and privately owned industrial sites are available in Regina. Many of these are ideally suited for light industry and warehousing. They are on spur trackage and serviced with sewer and water. City properties may be purchased for seventy-five percent of their assessed value with a building requirement. Buildings must be started within one year.

OIL AND GAS—There are 1,500 oil wells within 80 to 175 miles of Regina. New wells are being brought into production daily. Regina is growing as the oil centre of the Province. There are already 80 companies located in Regina which are active in some phase of the oil and gas industries. Regina is served by the Trans-Canada Gas Line, The Interprovincial Pipe Line (Oil), and several regional oil and gas lines. Local refineries process 35,000 bbls. of crude daily.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PLEASE CUT OUT AND MAIL



{	Manager, Chamber of Commerce,	}
{	2145 Albert St., Regina, Sask., Canada.	}
{	Please mail the undersigned further information about	}
{	Regina with special reference to:—	}
{	}
{	}
{	(please specify subject)	}
{	Name	}
{	Address	}



The Regina Exhibition is an annual fair of great interest. Many thousands come to Regina each year to attend this outstanding event which is held for one whole week toward the end of July and the first of August. Its myriad of exhibits in the fields of industry, commerce, art, education, handicrafts, livestock, horticulture; its glamorous midway, dazzling stage attractions, and exciting horse-racing combine fun and recreation for old and young.



SASK. GOV'T. PHOTO

See Saskatchewan Bird and Animal Life in their Natural Habitat in the Natural History Museum at Regina. Hours May to September, 10-5; 7-9; Saturday, Sunday, Holidays, 2-5 and 7-9; October to April, Monday to Friday, 10-5; Saturday, Holidays, 2-5; Sunday 2-9.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Regina's history is intertwined with that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, known in bygone days as "The Scarlet Riders of the Plains." The selection of a site for the police barracks near Wascana Creek in the Pile o' Bones district influenced the selection of the present site of the city of Regina. The barracks continue to play an important part in the life of the city, and are a never-failing source of interest to citizens and visitors alike.

This famous force was first known as the North-West Mounted Police. In 1904 it became known as the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and in 1920 the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The force was organized in 1873 to help solve the problems arising with the opening of the western prairies, and the linking of the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some of these early problems had to do with the indefinite nature of the boundary line between United States and Canada, the illegal entry of traders from the south and the illicit sale of "fire-water" to the Indians, demoralizing both reds and whites. Armed clashes took place and conditions were unfavorable to orderly settlement.

Overcoming what appeared to be almost insurmountable obstacles of distance and communications, the Mounted Police brought law and order to the West. Headquarters were established at Battleford where much of the ancient establishment has been reconstructed as a memorial to the force. Another fort was established at Walsh in the southwest. This was moved to Regina, which became the headquarters. These were later transferred to Ottawa, with Regina remaining as an important administrative and training centre. Much of this romantic history is depicted in the museum at the Regina Barracks.

The Regina establishment of the force has grown through the years. Expansion is still taking place. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will continue to play a very prominent part in the life of the capital city. Visitors are welcomed and are extended every courtesy in viewing the Regina Barracks, and seeing the historical lore gathered in the museum. Visiting hours July and August Mon. to Fri. 9-12, 1:30-5, 6:30-9; Sat. 1:30-5. Balance of year same day hours but no night hours.



Regina

"THE HOME OF THE MOUNTIES"

Chamber of Commerce